



Family Liaison Office

Direct Communication Project

Resource No. 2

Bilateral Work Agreements

Historically, Foreign Service family members have been limited to doing volunteer work or working within the Mission while at post because of their diplomatic or consular status. To increase their opportunities for employment, bilateral work agreements are established through a formal exchange of diplomatic notes between the United States and an individual country. These work agreements enable spouses and dependent children of U.S. Government employees assigned to official duty at an Embassy or Consulate in one of these countries to seek employment on the local economy. This is a list of countries with which the United States has bilateral work agreements.

ALBANIA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AZERBAIJAN
BARBADOS ¹
BELARUS
BENIN
BOLIVIA ²
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
BOTSWANA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CAMEROON
CANADA
CHAD
COLOMBIA ²
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
COSTA RICA
CROATIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
CONGO
DENMARK
DJIBOUTI
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI ISLANDS
FINLAND

GEORGIA
GHANA
GRENADA
GREECE
GUINEA BISSAU
GUYANA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA ²
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAMAICA ²
KAZAKHSTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MACEDONIA (The Former
Yugoslav Republic of)
MALAWI
MALI
MALTA
MAURITIUS
MOLDOVA
MONGOLIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
NEPAL
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PERU
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
ROMANIA
RWANDA
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
SAINT VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
SAMOA
SIERRA LEONE
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SPAIN ¹
SRI LANKA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TAJIKISTAN
TRINIDAD/TOBAGO
TURKEY ³
TURKMENISTAN
UGANDA
UKRAINE
UNITED KINGDOM
VENEZUELA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

¹ Limited number of family members permitted to work.

² Offer of employment required.

³ Restricted employment fields

De Facto Reciprocal Work Arrangements

On the basis of de facto reciprocity established by precedent, spouses and dependent children of U.S. Government employees assigned to official duty at an Embassy or Consulate in the following countries may apply through specified channels for a permit to work.

AUSTRIA
BANGLADESH
BELGIUM
BELIZE
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHILE
COTE D'IVOIRE
CYPRUS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
FRANCE
GABON
THE GAMBIA
GERMANY
GUINEA

HAITI
HONG KONG
ICELAND
JAPAN
JORDAN
KENYA
KOREA
KUWAIT
LEBANON
LESOTHO
LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR
MAURITANIA
MEXICO*
MOROCCO
NIGER
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL
QATAR
RUSSIA
SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES
SINGAPORE
SOUTH AFRICA
SUDAN
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
SYRIA
TAIWAN
TOGO
TUNISIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY
YEMEN

* Spouses only

NOTE: Documentation required to make application for a work permit under de facto reciprocal work arrangements governed by INS regulations 8 C.F.R. 214.2(a)(2) and 8 C.F.R. 214.2(g):

- (1) Letter from the potential employer describing the job and salary;
- (2) Form I 566;
- (3) Form I 765.

Updated December 2003